

single basket, and shows his partiality for a field composed of a large number of swift and armed cruisers, armed with heavy guns and attended by unlimited number of torpedo boats. The protected cruiser Novik, to which he transferred his flag in the attempt to rescue the torpedo boat destroyer, is practically without armor protection. Admiral Makaroff's prediction for swift ships has earned him the sobriquet of 'The Cossack of the Sea.'

HAVE GONE NORTH.

Several Japanese Soldiers at Seoul, Main Body Having Moved Towards the Yalu.

Seoul, March 12.—Detachments of Korean soldiers marching up and down the main streets in the neighborhood of the palace at all hours of the night and day give an air of material activity to this city. But few Japanese soldiers remain here. All have gone north and the foreign legation continue to be guarded by marines.

Foreigners, however, feel perfectly safe, although there is some real business activity at Chemulpo.

The Japanese authorities treat foreigners very courteously, and have just given American Minister Allen permission to go to the front with a passage on a Russian transport to Chinnampo, where he is expected to arrive to-day.

War preparations continue here methodically, while about 30,000 Koreans pursue their normal, everyday life, free from excitement.

The funeral of the late Empress Dowager will take place on Sunday.

THE JAPS IN KOREA.

There Will Be 150,000 Soldiers in the Country Within Three Weeks.

New York, March 12.—The European edition of the New York Herald prints the following dispatch from Seoul:

"The Japanese will have an army of 150,000 men in Korea within seven weeks, including 35,000 already landed at Chemulpo. The country there daily is one of disorder and chaos. The harbor is piled with 200,000 tons of stores, packs of equipment, light guns, cartridges and bullet proof shields, and there are 5,000 cavalry and pack horses there."

The country north of Seoul is stacked with parties converging into the Ping Yang neighborhood.

"Ping Yang will be the northern Japanese base under Major Kigoshi. It is an ancient walled stronghold capable of easy defence. The guard already there is hurrying forward the fortifications of the walls."

RECONNOITRING.

Small Parties of Cossacks Have Been Seen North of Chinnampo.

Seoul, March 11 (Friday).—The United States cruiser Cincinnati will leave Chemulpo to-morrow for Chinnampo to bring away the women and children from the American company's mines at Ulsan. The families of American missionaries south of the Yalu are not considered to be in any danger, but every precaution is being taken for their safety.

A messenger from the mines, who left Chinnampo on Wednesday last, says that everything is quiet in that vicinity. Only a few reconnoitring parties of Cossacks have been seen north of that point, and there are probably only a few hundred Russians in all south of the Yalu. There is little prospect of any serious conflict in this quarter within the next three weeks. Thus far there has been no trouble at the mines, and there is little likelihood they will be interfered with, both sides having given every assurance in that respect. The only possible danger is from straggling parties of pillagers, but against these the miners are in a position to protect themselves, having on hand three Colt guns, and ample supply of rifles.

JAPANESE VISITORS.

Rumor That Their Visit is in Connection With Financial Matters.

San Francisco, March 12.—Baron K. Kaneko, former Japanese minister of agriculture and commerce, and K. Takahashi, vice-president of the Yokohama Specie Bank, have arrived here on the steamer Siberian. They refused to be interviewed, and departed immediately for Washington. The consul would give no information regarding their mission to this country.

It has been stated that they purpose to examine into financial conditions, and the possibility of negotiating a loan in the United States.

RUSSIAN REPLY.

To Japan's Rejoinder Regarding Violation of Korean Neutrality.

St. Petersburg, March 12.—2.30 p. m.—The following reply, inspired by the foreign office, to Japan's rejoinder to the Russian protest against the violation of Korean neutrality, may be accepted as official:

"The Japanese argument that she was justified in landing troops in Korea before the declaration of war, because she had Korea's permission, and also that these troops arrived in Korea after 'the existence of a state of war,' is without value as Korea, in January, proclaimed her neutrality to the powers, which received it warmly, Great Britain especially conveying expressions of gratitude to the Korean government. Therefore, no state of war gave Japan the right to violate her neutrality by landing troops in Korea's territory. Even the consent of Korea, though extorted by the Japanese, is without force. The fact that the dispatch of troops was not only before the declaration of war, but the breaking off of diplomatic relations, is clearly established and indeed acknowledged by the Japanese themselves.

Japan's contention, in regard to the attack on the Russian ships at Chemulpo, that that power was not neutral is false again, because Korea had proclaimed her neutrality.

Japan's denial of malicious interference with the transmission of Russian telegrams over the Danish cable cannot be sustained. A telegram from Baron De Rosen, then Russian minister to Japan, which was sent from St. Petersburg, February 4th, was not delivered till the morning of February 7th. That the delay did not occur in the Siberian line

is shown by the fact that a reply to a telegram from Viceroy Alexioff sent at the same time was received the same day. Therefore it is conclusive that the De Rosen telegram was held by the Japanese and not delivered for two days.

Communication with M. Pavloff, then Russian minister to Korea, by the Korean telegraph ceased in the middle of January. As the Koreans were enjoying friendly relations with Russia, there is good ground for believing that the interruption was due to the Japanese. Thereafter M. Pavloff used a mail steamer or a special warship to communicate with Port Arthur. The minister Russkov, on February 15th therefore knew nothing of the diplomatic rupture.

Japan pleads that the charge against her of the seizure of Russian merchantmen before the declaration of war cannot lie after the establishment of peace courts. Their seizure before the declaration of war, being piracy, is not defensible by the establishments of peace courts, which cannot exist before a declaration of war. The steamer Russia was seized in the waters of Southern Korea even before M. Karimov and presented his note here.

The reply concludes: "Our information regarding Japan's announcement that in future Korea would be under her administration came from M. Pavloff, and also from the representative of a friendly power at Seoul. Japan's denial consequently is fruitless, as also is the attempt to refute our statements that the Russian minister and consul at Seoul were told to leave. We had conclusive proof in St. Petersburg on February 10th that the French minister at Seoul had officially notified our representatives that the Japanese government had intimated that they should leave, and that the Japanese had occupied territory in Korea. M. Pavloff was unable to notify our consul at Pusan, his telegram being refused at the telegraph office."

TRIBUTE TO RUSSIANS.

French Engineers Praise Coolness and Discipline of Sailors.

Marseilles, March 12.—Two French engineers, who were on board the Russian battleship Carewvitch on the occasion of the first attack on Port Arthur, have arrived here. They deny that the Russians did not take proper precaution at this time, but say they were surprised as they did not know that war had been declared.

The Japanese torpedo boats were first recognized and signalled a little before 11 o'clock on the night of February 8th, by the officer in command of the torpedo boat. The Russian warships all went into action at the same time. The two engineers pay a high tribute to the coolness and discipline of the Russian sailors.

THE WAR LOAN.

Subscriptions Already Received Amount to Over 400,000,000 Yen.

Washington, March 12.—The Japanese minister to-day received from his government a cablegram stating that the subscriptions to the loan of 100,000,000 yen, exclusive of bonds amounting to 450,000,000 yen, the Japanese government estimates that it is expected that when all returns have been received the subscriptions will amount to 500,000,000 yen.

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OFFERS ASSISTANCE.

Americans Willing to Equip a Red Cross Detachment to Nurse Wounded Russians.

St. Petersburg, March 11.—Otto L. Peterson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has sent \$200 to the Red Cross Society, for the relief of the survivors of the Russian galleon Korok and the armored cruiser Varlag, sunk off Chemulpo by the Japanese.

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same fashion, about the same hour, about the same duration and in full daylight. Their strategic work lacks variety, probably due to the comparative youthfulness of the Japanese naval organization. It is noticeable that Admiral Makaroff's report says that he hoisted his flag on the Novik, which had been represented as out of commission from injuries, and it is also notable that he says our ships are ready to resume the struggle. With Admiral Makaroff commanding we expect sharp, aggressive action."

The Japanese legation understands that Vice-Admiral Togo, commander-in-chief of the Japanese blockading squadron, directed the attack. It is said in this connection that during the bombardment of Vladivostok the Japanese fleet was temporarily divided, both sections remaining under command of Admiral Togo, with Vice-Admiral Kamimura second in command.

Eye-witnesses say that the Japanese fire, which was indifferent in the previous attacks, showed marvellous accuracy. The fire came from the direction of Pigeon bay, where the Russians reported sighting double the previous number of Japanese vessels, and it is supposed that transports of various kinds accompanied the fleet. It is reported that the Russian ships, which it is understood were then inside the entrance, were struck several times, and that there were fatalities among the crew. It is also said that the Golden Hill forts were only damaged, and that there were many casualties among the remaining non-combatants. Residents of Port Arthur assert that the defenders of that place possess the decision that British officers command the Japanese ships. A police officer who had been conspicuous in expelling suspects, has killed himself, it is believed, on account of his failure to apprehend newspaper correspondents.

Visit to Port Arthur.

Port Arthur, March 11.—(From a Russian correspondent of the Associated Press.)—"I inspected yesterday the points upon which the fire of the enemy was directed, particularly during the last bombardment. Some buildings were slightly damaged. Lying safely at anchor in the two basins were the Russian ships, not one of which sustained injury worth mention. This is an inappreciable result, followed four hours of fire cannonading, during which the enemy fired from a great distance in order to throw shells over the hills into the town and harbor. It was noticed that all the shells exploded. The more the enemy bombards the more we are convinced that it would be impossible for the Japanese to take Port Arthur. It is believed here that the Japanese are aware of our strong occupation of Port Arthur and of the invulnerability of the port to attack, and of the fact that they can capture it by shelling. Their object is believed to be, not so much as seriously to attempt to reduce the port at this time as to improve the position of the town and harbor, to facilitate the placing of a loan, to show the Chinese the power of the Japanese fleet and gradually to change the passive but protesting attitude of the Koreans to one of active submission."

Reports have been published under a Tokyo date of most sympathetic relations which have sprung up between the Japanese and the Koreans. The former compliments Japan upon the successful siege of Port Arthur and commends his faithful subjects to give all possible assistance in the capture of the port. "His Majesty has sent gifts of cigarettes to the soldiers."

Left Port Front.

St. Petersburg, March 12.—General Kouropatkin was given a great ovation in the streets and at the railroad station when he left St. Petersburg for the front at 6 o'clock this evening.

Tientsin, March 13.—An unconfirmed report has reached here that Port Arthur has fallen.

VIRTUALLY ABANDONED.

Another Dispatch Reports Withdrawal From Port Arthur.

London, March 13.—A dispatch to the Central News from Tokio says: "It is asserted here that the Russians virtually have abandoned Port Arthur."

ANOTHER REPORT.

Port Arthur, Said to Have Been Captured by Japanese.

Wei Hai Wei, March 14.—The Japanese here report that Port Arthur has been captured.

UNFOUNDED.

Story of Occupation of Port Arthur Is Untrue.

Tientsin, March 14.—The reported occupation of Port Arthur by the Japanese is untrue, according to a telegram received here at 11 o'clock, which left Port Arthur at 7 o'clock Sunday evening.

Upon inquiry the riot at Shanhai turns out to have been unimportant.

A DENIAL.

Admiral Abaza Says the Situation at Port Arthur is Unchanged.

St. Petersburg, March 14.—Noon.—There is no truth in the report that the Russians have abandoned Port Arthur, Admiral Abaza, secretary of the commission on Far Eastern affairs, authorizes the Associated Press to deny the stories. He says the situation at Port Arthur is unchanged, and that nothing of importance has occurred there in the last twenty-four hours.

THE JAPANESE ATTACK.

Two Russian Torpedo Boat Destroyers Reported to Have Been Sunk.

London, March 13.—The rumor of the evacuation of Port Arthur is repeated this morning from different points, but it is absolutely without confirmation.

According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph vague rumors are current there that later telegrams describe the bombardment of Port Arthur as much more serious than has been admitted officially.

Special dispatches from Tokio and Yin Kow also give reports of heavy Russian casualties at Port Arthur amounting to forty men killed and one hundred wounded, but they are so conflicting in detail that it is not wise to give them much credence.

In a dispatch from Tokio, dated March 13th, a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that in the latest attack on Port Arthur two Russian torpedo boat destroyers were sunk and great damage was done to the docks.

THE RESCUE OF WOUNDED.

Deadly Fire From Russians Prevented Japs From Saving More Men.

Tokio, March 14.—A supplementary report from Vice-Admiral Togo concerning the effort made by crews of the Japanese torpedo boat destroyers, in the action off Port Arthur on the 10th inst., to mount a rescue of the disabled Russian torpedo boat destroyers, has been received here to-day.



"CATCH AS CATCH CAN." Russian Boat—Here! I say, avast heaving! I wasn't ready!"—Punch.

partly of Russian scouts near Kasah, west of Anju, yesterday. The Russians numbered 30.

Confirmation of the fight, however, is not obtainable.

NEUTRALITY OF NEUHOWANG.

Rumors Which Are Alleged to Have Caused a Flurry at St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, March 13.—The circulation here of an untrue report to the effect that the Washington cabinet had decided to support the protest of the commander of the United States gunboat Helena, now at Newchwang, against the action of the Russian authorities in sinking Chinese junks in the channel of the Liao river, and that Washington would notify Russia that the neutrality of Newchwang must be respected, has created something of a flurry.

CRUISER BUSY.

Several Vessels Stopped by the Dmitri Donski.

Port Said, March 13.—The Russian cruiser Dmitri Donski has stopped several vessels at sea including the North German Lloyd line steamer 'Adriatic' and demanded to know their destination. She fired across the bows of the British steamer Morlake at a point twelve miles north of Damietta (51 miles north-west of Port Said) and sent officers on board to inspect the ship's papers.

ALLEGED SPY.

Japanese Valet Employed by Merchant Disappears From Moscow.

Moscow, March 13.—A Japanese valet, who was in the employ of a local merchant, has disappeared. Documents found in the man's room indicate that he was engaged in espionage, and the police are searching for him.

FRENCH NAVAL SECRETS.

Non-Commissioned Officer in Custody Charged With Attempting to Sell Documents.

Paris, March 10.—In spite of official reticence and denials from the Japanese legation, it is again affirmed that a non-commissioned officer named Martin, who was employed in the ministry of marine and who is now under arrest, at tempted to sell French naval secrets to a naval attaché of the Japanese legation.

The discovery of this alleged attempt came as a result of the accidental opening of a letter addressed to a non-commissioned officer by a naval captain of the investigation of the Senator Smoot case was brought out to-day in the testimony of E. B. Critchlow, formerly an assistant United States attorney in Utah, who told the story of the Moses Thatcher episode.

According to his version, which was borne out by official records, Thatcher persisted in the nomination of a candidate for the United States senate against the wishes of a quorum of the apostles. This story of the campaign, his final defeat and then submission to the will of the church was put in the records. Thatcher recanted showed Thatcher was broken in spirit and bowing absolutely to the mandates of the church in that the consent of an officers' quorum must be obtained in order that he may continue in good standing. The purpose of the testimony was to show that it was necessary, according to the rules of the church, for Reed Smoot to have obtained the consent of the church before he would become a candidate for the senate.

FRUSTRATED.

Attempt Made to Take Negro From Jail to Lynch Him.

St. Louis, Mo., March 10.—A specialty five Carbonade citizens attempted to take a negro from the jail here to-day to lynch him. The sheriff frustrated the plan, however, and arrested four prominent citizens.—Deputy Jack—Woodward, was injured in the attack.

Geo. Simpson, manager for Canada of the Royal and Queen's companies, of England, is dead of cerebral hemorrhage, aged 42 years.

CABLE SHIP ASHORE.

The Scotia on the Rocks and May Prove a Total Loss.

Island of Guam, March 11.—The cable ship Scotia is ashore on Spanish Rocks. The water is nearly up to her decks, and she will probably prove a total wreck. The Scotia is a vessel of 2,773 tons register, and is owned by the Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Company, Limited, of London.

THE KISHINEFF MASSACRES.

Trial Is Over—Sentences Passed on Twenty Prisoners and Thirty-Six Discharged.

Kishineff, Russia, March 11.—The trial of prisoners charged with participating in the massacre of Jews here last April is closed. The court today gave judgment in the case of Rusko and fifty others, of whom eighteen were charged with homicide during the anti-Jewish rioting and forty for creating disorders. Rusko and Bodjan were found guilty of the murder of a Jewish couple. Rusko was sentenced to four years imprisonment and Bodjan to twenty years. Fifteen persons accused of rioting were recommended to a year's imprisonment, and three others to four months. Thirty-six of the accused were discharged, and the damage suits were not considered, and sixty-four were dissolved. The damage suits were all brought by Jews. The final judgment will formally be announced on April 26th.

FRENCH NAVAL SECRETS.

Government Likely to Confine Action to Prosecution of Officer and His Wife.

Paris, March 11.—The criminal investigation authorities have assigned two leading lawyers to defend the non-commissioned officer, Martin, and his wife, who are accused of disposing of secrets of the ministry of marine to a Japanese naval attaché.

THE BALKANS.

Agreement Reached Which Will Render Austrian-Russian Intervention Unlikely.

Rome, March 11.—From a reliable source it is asserted that the Russo-Italian negotiations regarding the Balkans have resulted in an understanding which it is believed will render Austrian-Russian intervention unlikely. It appears that the powers were ready to accept the Macedonian reform scheme fails or new uprising occurs, to ask for the collective intervention of the powers signatory of the treaty of Berlin. Because of this change in the situation, it is added, the meeting of the Balkan revolutionary leaders, which was to have taken place in Venice at the end of the month, will not occur.

WILL REMAIN AT HARBIN.

Russian Army Corps Will Be Detained There Pending Further Movements of Japs.

Mukden, March 11.—It is officially announced that in consequence of conflicting accounts of the landing of Japanese troops at different points, and the various reports of the intentions of the Japanese commanders, the Russian army corps, which had arrived at Harbin, will be detained there. It will be most difficult to find accommodations for the great body of troops, and their detention at Harbin will entail much hardship on the soldiers.

THE PALMA TROPHY.

Teams Invited to Participate in the Contest at Sagart, N. J.

New York, March 11.—Invitations have been sent to riflemen in the United States and in various foreign countries, requesting the appointment of teams to participate in the match for the Palma trophy, which represents the military team championship of the world. The trophy was won by the Americans at Bisley, England, on July 11th, 1903. The trophy is to be contested for at Sagart, N. J., on or about September 1st.

MISSING.

Vancouver, March 11.—Geo. Elder, manager of a crab factory at North Vancouver, went out last night with his nephew from the wharf and neither have been seen since. It is feared they have been drowned.

MORMON INVESTIGATION.

Further Evidence Before the United States Senate Committee.

Washington, March 10.—One of the most interesting and important features of the investigation of the Senator Smoot case was brought out to-day in the testimony of E. B. Critchlow, formerly an assistant United States attorney in Utah, who told the story of the Moses Thatcher episode.

According to his version, which was borne out by official records, Thatcher persisted in the nomination of a candidate for the United States senate against the wishes of a quorum of the apostles. This story of the campaign, his final defeat and then submission to the will of the church was put in the records. Thatcher recanted showed Thatcher was broken in spirit and bowing absolutely to the mandates of the church in that the consent of an officers' quorum must be obtained in order that he may continue in good standing. The purpose of the testimony was to show that it was necessary, according to the rules of the church, for Reed Smoot to have obtained the consent of the church before he would become a candidate for the senate.

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Geo. Simpson, manager for Canada of the Royal and Queen's companies, of England, is dead of cerebral hemorrhage, aged 42 years.

IMPERIAL POLITICS.

Muddled Condition of Parties in House—Election Predictions.

London, March 12.—The continued existence of the present government after the past eventful week in parliament creates surprise amongst its most faithful supporters. No less than 110 members of the House of Commons were themselves on record this week as willing to turn out Mr. Balfour rather than sacrifice their adherence to Mr. Chamberlain's out and out protectionist principles. As a result Mr. Balfour has foregone his personal policy of retaliation and retains office only by the support of those members who openly uphold protectionist and protective duties. This section of the Unionist party, though strong enough to decide the fate of the ministry, is not strong enough to affect anything in addition to the existing conditions, within the Unionist party came during the week to an almost Gilbertian climax.

On all sides it is admitted that a dissolution of parliament would solve the existing complex and muddled condition of the parties in the House of Commons. The cabinet itself, so recently re-constructed, has been the scene of a serious split during the week. Mr. Chamberlain, the chancellor of the exchequer, Colonial Secretary Lytton and several minor members of the government threatened to resign unless Mr. Balfour withdrew his support of the motion which denounced Joseph Chamberlain's proposal for preferential duties based on the taxation of food. Both within and without Mr. Balfour gave in to the Chamberlainites, and still further announced that the free trade Unionists, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Balfour, Lord Burleigh, Chas. T. Ritchie, Lord George Hamilton and Sir John Gort, formerly his colleagues and their supporters.

In addition to these official difficulties in which the fiscal question has involved what was known as "the strongest government of modern times," Mr. Balfour has been subjected to a personal attack. Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Brodick bitterly resent the criticism of their administration of the war office contained in the recommendation of Mr. Balfour's army reorganization committee. Mr. Balfour's explanations of his conduct toward the Duke of Devonshire, Lord George Hamilton and Mr. Ritchie in connection with their resignations from the cabinet, and his alleged suppression of Mr. Chamberlain's withdrawal from the government are held by such a careful organ as the Spectator to be entirely unsatisfactory.

Lord Rosebery's bitter satire and comparison of Mr. Balfour as a "pretty party" was a striking instance of the latter feeling. In his passionate attack before the senate House of Lords on Thursday, Lord Rosebery only voiced his bitterness against Mr. Balfour which prevails among the families of those members of the cabinet who resigned through their relatives had for centuries supported the Tory leaders. Mr. Balfour's reply to Lord Rosebery is expectedly awaited.

Winston Spencer Churchill (Conservative), unceasingly harries Mr. Balfour, in a letter to the Times, he attacked Mr. Chamberlain's policy, but supported Mr. Balfour's reorganization programme, was drawn up by decree of the Premier. The protectionist members, he says, compelled the withdrawal of his resignation, "Face to face with immediate ruin," wrote Mr. Chamberlain. "Mr. Balfour surrendered. The government, which at 4 o'clock in the afternoon resolved to support a free trade declaration, opposed in word and spirit to protection and preference based on the taxation of food, at 5.15 p. m. resolved to do nothing of the kind, and at midnight applied to its followers to acquiesce with a direct negative proposal to condemn the policy of preferential or protective tariffs. When Mr. Balfour had the power to command protection, he had not the will. Now he has the will, but he has no longer the power."

"Experts in British election forecasts express diametrically opposite forecasts regarding the probable result of the appeal to the country which is now somewhat impatiently awaited by the public. They agree, however, that neither Mr. Chamberlain nor Mr. Balfour, in their respective planks of protection and retaliation, are likely to be returned to power. Whether the Liberals or a coalition of the Liberals with the Unionist free traders could secure a sufficient majority to remain in power without the consent of the Irish party, is regarded as a moot question. The best balanced opinion is when Mr. Balfour either ends the tenure of the present government, or it is ended for him, these will be a series of political evolutions, with the Irish party holding the scales.

UNIVERSITY CLOSED.

Is Result of Threats of Disturbances Among Students at Vienna.

Vienna, March 10.—The University here has been closed in consequence of threats of disturbances among the students. The German students were much incensed at the demonstrations of the Czechs against their German comrades at Prague, Bohemia, and threatened retaliation.

Governor Boyle, of Newfoundland, signed the French shore mounds vivendi bill on Friday, and on Saturday he transmitted to the legislature a message of thanks from the British cabinet for the prompt and unanimous passage of this bill. The prospect of completing an Anglo-French treaty covering this matter, which the French shore is understood to be good.

WRECK OF THE SEALER.

CAPTAIN'S ACCOUNT OF LOSS OF VESSEL.